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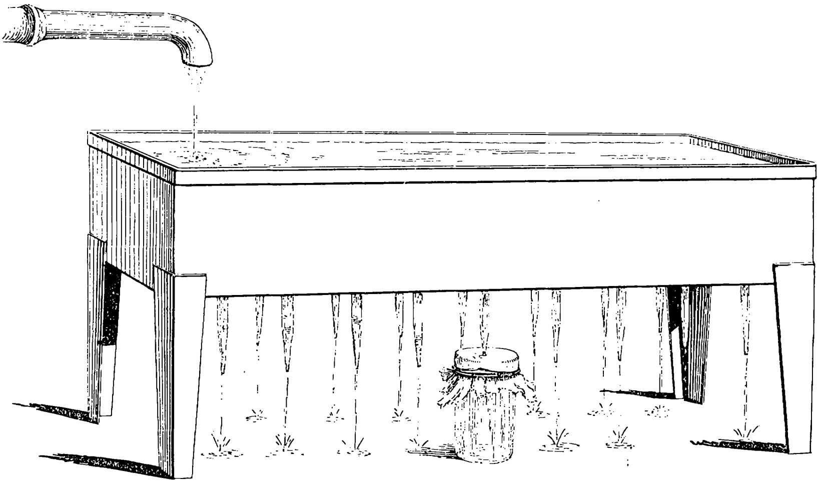
and high enough to accommodate any bottle. The one here described is of tin, 6.25^{cm} deep, and of a size to fit the ordinary sheet of insect cork, $8.75^{cm} \times 29.5^{cm}$. The space beneath the trough is 7.5^{cm} high. The cork bottom should be at least 1^{cm} thick to be sufficiently stiff. The holes are 1.8^{cm} from the edge, and are 3.75^{cm} apart. This gives room for eighteen 25^{mm} bottles of material to be washed at one time without crowding. The cork is supported by having the sides and ends of the trough turned in 5^{mm} at the bottom. In addition to this, the bottom should be held by at least four narrow metal cross pieces, both above and below, to prevent the cork from warping when wet. The glass tubes are 6.75^{cm} long, with an inside diameter of 3^{mm}. They should fit just tightly enough in the holes to allow of being slipped up and down. The trough is kept in a sink under one faucet, and only a small stream is needed to keep it running. One needs only to see the apparatus at work to be convinced of its completeness.— Elias J. Durand, *Botanical Laboratory, Cornell University.*



A WASHING APPARATUS.

PHACELIA COVILLEI AT MT. CARMEL, ILL.

On May 5, 1889, Mr. F. V. Coville found a Phacelia on Larkspur island, on the Potomac, about five miles above Washington, D. C.[1]

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[1] Bot. Gaz. **21** : 233. 1896.

This was sent to Dr. Sereno Watson, who regarded it as a new species, and published it under the name of *Phacelia Covillei* in the sixth edition of Gray's manual. It was not found again on the Potomac until April 1895, when it was taken at several points on the Potomac river opposite its original station.

On May 8, 1888, in company with Dr. W. Trelease, I found this plant growing in low, rich, bottom lands along the border of a cypress swamp, in Knox county, Ind., two miles east of Mt. Carmel, Ill. I had found it before, in several localities, near Mt. Carmel, and always in low lands that are subject to overflo during times of high water, but had regarded it as *Macrocalyx Nyctelea* (L.) Kuntze (*Ellisia Nyctelea* L.), until I finally found the real Macrocalyx. I was then unable to locate the first plant until after I had received the sixth edition of Gray's Manual, by means of which I found it to be *Phacelia Covellei* Watson. This diagnosis has been confirmed by Dr. N. L. Britton and others. Its general appearance is much like that of *Macrocalyx Nyctelea*, while the large globose, one-celled capsule places it with the Phacelias. These peculiarities have led some of the botanists at Washington to suspect it as being a hybrid between *Phacelia dubia* and *Macrocalyx Nyctelea*; but as the former species is not found in the vicinity of Mt. Carmel this can hardly be true.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., and Washington, D. C., are nearly in the same latitude, and a comparison of the published local floras[2] of these two localities shows that they have many species in common. The flora at Washington receives intrusions from the maritime and Alleghanian regions, while the flora at Mt. Carmel has been modified by many additions of southern and western immigrants, so that it is not surprising to find this riparian plant growing on the banks of the Wabash as well as on those of the Potomac. It is reasonable to suppose that it occurs at intermediate stations, and perhaps to the westward, but that it has been considered to be the Macrocalyx and has been so labeled when collected.—J. SCHNECK, *Mt. Carmel, Ill.*

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[2] WARD, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. **22** : 104. 1881 ; Schneck, Geolog. Surv. Ind. 1875 : 504.